PRESERVED

1942-43 Legis 49-42 Serial No.

Previous references. (Legis)

Later references.

8/3

Office of the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council

B 5th March 1943

SUBJECT.

~~The Mysore Silk-Worm Seed Control (Regulating) Act~~

The Mysore Silk-Worm Seed Control Act, 1943

To the ~~Dr~~ Compiler Mysore Gazette.

No RL 737 Legis 49-42-1 dated 22-1-43.

Direct the publication of —— in the Gazette.

J. Venkatanarayana

19-3-43

WD 04023—GPB—1,000- 12-9-41

Silk worm seed control (Regulation) Act

6146

General and Revenue Secretariat | Ser | File No. | of 1941. | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

Letter No D4. 484/41-42 dated 28th May 1942 from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore forwarding a note prepared by the Supdt of Sericulture on the Silk worm seed control (Regulation) Act together with copies of the draft of the (Regulation) Act both in English and in Kannada, and requesting orders of Govt for putting the same into working order.

1) This may be got examined by the Legis Section in the first instance. Submtd for orders.

2) BR 12/6/42

29/5/42

To: Legis Section)

15/6/42

3) The administration Section has to Consider in the first instance whether such legislation is necessary and if so the scope of such legislation to be undertaken. After orders have been obtained on these points, the legislation Section would be in a position to scrutinise the draft in the light of the requirements of the admn Section. The file will be returned to the admn Section at this stage.

17.6.42

Sd/- 18.6.42

4) Secy (Dr Se)

BKR 18.6.42

5) Asst Secy

Sd/- BR 19.6.42

NOTE—Cont. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

Silk worm Seed control Act 6/48

Con File No. of 1941. General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

6) It is not known whether such Silk worm Seed control Act is in Vogue in the Madras and Bengal Residencies the Dir may be asked to send up all literature etc that were published by the Madras and Bengal Govts in the matter. Subtd for orders with ref to Para 3 supra.

re queries of introducing the Silkworm Seed Control Act, & the system of licensing seed manufacture may be considered later.

WO

22/6/42 Bl

Dcw Secy) for 23-6-42

7) The Note enclosed to the Dir's letter is for formal. It gives the previous history of this Queries. The Supdt of Sericulture has also raised in the Note, certain points for the consideration of the Govt; & I have stated my views on each of the points. / agree with the views of Dir

8) On return of the file with orders the Dir I&C will be requested to submit a draft Bill (Silkworm Diseases Control Bill), with a Statement of general principles urgently, so that these could be placed before the RA at its next session.

Min. J&R) 9) Yes WO

25/6/42

7.7.42 for 26/6

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE & REVENUE 26 JUNE 1942 No. 8718

10) Draft reply subtd for approval WO

8/7/42 Bl

11) not necessary for 7/7/42

for

The Silk worm Diseases Control Act 6/46

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

No. 9742-43
9-7-42

12) Forwarded for immediately to the Director of Industries & Commerce for suggesting a draft Silk worm Diseases Control Bill & submitting it with a Statement of General Principles urgently.

By order
Dewan
9-7-42

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR I & C
No. 4/42-43 DATE 10/7/42

Returned with compliments.

13) Draft of the Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill and a statement of general principles are kept in the file, for the consideration of Government.

Bangalore,
1st Septr. 1942.

for Director of I & C

Secy. to Govt.
Dev. Dept.

2. SEP. 1942

14) Submitted for orders with ref to Paras 8 & 9 supra

15) This may be sent to the Legis. Secretary for remarks on the draft Bill.

16) I) It is stated that the Act shall extend to the Sericultural parts of the State. It is for consideration if these parts have to be

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

(10)

	Serial No.	
specified by an annexure or issue of a notification.	By	The issue of a Special notifn in respect of each area.
2) The terms "Mysore Races" and "Foreign Races" occur nowhere in the Act but are defined. The significance is not clear.		may be deleted.
3) The term 'rearing room' occurring in Sec IV is not defined but 'Rearing House' is defined. The former term may be changed to 'Rearing House'.		" Rearing House may be used throughout.
4) The term 'virulent form' in Section III is not definite. A certain stage + degree of incidence of the disease is denoted which it may be rather hard to define unequivocally.		The words "in a virulent form" may be deleted.
5) The exact object of the 2nd para in Section III is not clear. The information to be furnished is necessary under departmental orders, it has to be presumed. If it is intended to be enforced through legislation the wording will have to be changed.		(This is in the nature of ~~of Rules~~ rules and orders)
6) The clause "other materials infected with silk worm disease" in IV (1) may have to be recast.		(may be looked into)
7) Definition 13, may have to be revised.		" Officer of the Sericulture Department" may be defined.
8) The wording of the Act requires suitable recasting. The legislature may do this		Yes.

Ref

The Silk worm diseases control Act

8146.

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. of 1941. [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

19) The marginal remarks on the note of the Supdt of Sericulture are not all complete ~~yet~~ to incorporate. Item (2) needs special provision. Items (5) & (7) may be done by departmental orders. Extract of item (6) will be forwarded to the Dist etc for needful action in orders.

(after the law has been passed)

Dev Secy)

To
5/9/42

20) 20) Please see remarks & Supt; in Consultn with Legis Sections.

WP 8/9/42

My dear Mr Shamanna,

I have completed redrafting the Bill and am sending the file to you. If you approve of the Bill, you could take further action thereon and the Legislation Cell will take it by the Secretary to Govt. Cell formally scrutinise the Bill later on.

SVS 17.9.42

To 17.9.42

Asst Secy Revenue Dept)

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

The Silk Worm Diseases Control Act

6196

Secn File No. of 1941. General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

22 A statement of objects and reasons is put up for consideration (Refn: Paras 7 to 9. above)

23/9/42 23 Dft Bill with a St of general Principles of the proposed legislation, in submitted 2493 for apprl.

as this is Council matter; x may be disposed of by circulation.

Immediate

Min. F&R.)
x Dewan)

24/9/42

25 25-9-42

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
2 SEP
No 2696

26 26/9/42

CS Secy)
M/Comps)

27 26/9/42

Circulation Memo put up.

26/9

For Disposal by Circulation.

No. C. 359

....., 1942.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter.

Subject

Re: Silk worm diseases control Act.

Circulated to the Council of Ministers.

By Order.

26th September 1942.

Chief Secretary to Government.

---

(29) **Minister for Finance and Revenue.**

Minister for Law.

Minister for Education.

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

WD 06346—GPB—500—24-3-42

Silk Worm diseases Control Act 6/46

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. — of 194 — [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

35

D. F. N. Subtd

29/9/42

On the matter is urgent permission may be accorded to include this in the agenda of Govt business for this Session of the R.A. for the gracious approval of H.H.

D.F.N. for appl.

(Min. F&R)

29/9/42

30/9/42

S.N. sub

(Dewan)

2/10/42

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE
1942
No. 2957

The F.N. in duplicate is signed and placed below

6/S 2/10/42

DEWAN'S OFFICE
2 OCT. 1942
NO. 2958

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue.

Subject.— The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

These papers relate to the proposed legislation for controlling Silk Worm Diseases in the State.

In recent years the area under mulberry has grown considerably and the supply of disease-free-seed has increased from about 9 lakhs of layings in 1929-30 to about 152 lakhs of layings in 1941-42. If the Seed Supply Expansion Scheme is to give maximum results to sericulturists, it is necessary, as a first step, to provide for the control of silk worm diseases such as Pebrine, Flacherine, etc. The proposed measure has been recommended by the Mysore Silk Association and the Board of Sericulture after discussion at more than one meeting.

The Draft Bill and the Statement of Principles indicate the scope of the legislation. The Bill provides:

1) for the furnishing of information promptly by sericulturists regarding the occurrence of silk worm diseases in their houses;

2) for the disinfection and other steps being taken by the Sericultural Department to eradicate diseases and to prevent their spread;

3) for giving power to officers of the Department to enter rearing houses where the occurrence of diseases is suspected; and

4) for levying penalties in cases of violation of the Provisions of the Act and the Rules that may be framed thereunder.

Such legislation is in force in all sericulturally advanced countries elsewhere

It is proposed to introduce the Bill at the ensuing

Paras 25, 26, 29 & 32 of note.

ensuing session of the Representative Assembly. The Dewan and the other Ministers are agreeable to the proposal. I solicit the gracious approval of His Highness to the same.

K V Aiyar Varadarajan

Minister,
Finance and Revenue.

Camp: Bhadravati,
1st October 1942.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue *on the subject of* The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill

for His Highness's gracious approval.

/ V Ananthanarayanan
for Minister in charge

Bangalore,
5th Octrober 1942.

Dewan.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

Order.

8/10/42.

NO. 275

General and Revenue

Secretariat.

C 359.

SUBJECT:—

The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

(*)

14. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Ministers for perusal after the issue of orders.

16. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after, to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Ministers.

17. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Ministers at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Council of Ministers for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 14, 16 and 17 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Mysore Government Business Rules.) (*)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Development Department.

To
(Asst Secy Dev)

Minister for Finance and Revenue.

Minister for Law.

3294
17.X.42.

Minister for Education.

Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Public Health.

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 06360—GPB—500—23-3-42

The Silk Worm Diseases control Bill

General and Revenue Secretariat
R. A. & L. C.

File No. 241/M. of 194 .

[App. F. III–2

Serial No:

6. 1942
3593

The principles of the Bill were placed before the R.A. on 17-10-42. After some discussion the Bill was put to the Vote and passed.

It is for consideration if the Bill may be published under orders of the Dewan under Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules 1941.

Draft of a statement of Objects and Reasons with notes on clauses is submitted for approval.

31-10-42

Permission is solicited for the publication of the Bill under orders of the Dewan under rule 36. The St. of principles may be adopted as the St. of Objects & Reasons. As the St. is fairly Comprehensive, there does not seem to be any need for notes on clauses

3-11-42

(Secy to Govt Law Dept 4724 Govt of Mysore)

(Secy Law Dept)

May be published

Dewan

Secy
5-11-42

8/11/42

Secy
10-11-42

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Mr. T.V.
Secy
10-11-42

The Silk Worm Diseases control Bill

File No. 24 [illegible] of 194 .

General and Revenue Secretariat
R. A. & L. C.

Serial No.

A draft Notification is submitted for approval.

11/11/42

To,

The compiler, Mysore Gazette

Issued No. R.L. 567 Legis 25-42-6 dated 11.11.42 directs the publication of the Bill in the Gazette under rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules. 42

The onus re. Principles of the Bill are accepted by the L.C., there may be no need for a reference to the Select Committee since the Bill does not appear to require any amending.

The following Motions are Proposed & Suggested for the L.C. in the name of the Minister Finance & Revenue

1. to introduce the Bill
2. to move that the Bill be taken into Consideration by the Council at once [without reference to a Select Committee.]
3. to move that the Bill be passed.

12-11-42

13-11-42

Dear Sirs,

Minister Fin & Rev

13-11-42

13-11-42

16-11-42

16-11-42

3847

GOVT. LAW DEPT. MYSORE

241/M

Silk Worm Diseases Cattle Bill

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. of 194 . [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

The Bill was introduced in the Le. on the 7th December. Motion to Circulate was moved on 10th December. An amendment to refer to Select Committee moved by Mr. Madiah Gowda was accepted. The S. C. Consists of 1. Minister

2. Mr. V. Venkatesachar

3. Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy

4. Mr. Madiah

5. Mr. A. R. Badrinarayan

6. Mr. C. S. Kuttappaswami Reddiyar

and the Law Member. S. C. was instructed to report by the 11th. The S.C. met on the 11th at 9 A.M. and Completed Consideration of Bill. Report of S.C. is submitted herewith for approval.

Secy
R & Le

11.12.41

Report of S.C. approved.

Report was received & Bill as amended passed into law subject to an amendment moved by the Secy: Secy to Clause 5 (2) that for "Circle Asst" the words "Senior Sericultural Inspector" be substituted.

14/12/41

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

The Silk Worm Diseases control Bill

File No. 241/RL of 194 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

A copy of the Bill as passed by the council and signed by the president; under S.O. 44 of the Mysore legislative council standing orders is submitted herewith

A.S.F. N is also put up

2N 24/12/42 DRS 24/12

Law (Secy)

30.12.42

S.F.N is submitted

Cus 1-1-43

Minister Rev & Fin

BKR 2.1.43

Rll 4.1.43

S.F.N is submitted

Cus 2-1-43

Dewan

BKR 6-1-43

A typed copy of A.S.F.N is put up

2N 26-12-42

DRS OFFICE 6. 1943 5175 NC

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE & REVENUE 1943 No 5160

Signed F.O. in duplicate is placed below.

D 6/1

FINAL NOTE BY THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND REVENUE.

Subject:—

The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

On the 8th October 1942, the gracious approval of His Highness was accorded to place the Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill before the Representative Assembly.

The Bill with the Statement of General Principles was accordingly placed before the Representative Assembly in - October 1942 and was passed by it. The Bill was thereafter introduced in the Legislative Council on the 10th December 1942 and was referred by the Council to a Select Committee with - instructions to report during that session of the Council.

The report of the Select Committee was presented to the House on the 12th December 1942, and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, was considered and passed after incorporating certain amendments moved by the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

A copy of the Bill, as finally passed by the Council and signed by the President, in accordance with the Standing - Order 44 of the Mysore Legislative Council Standing Orders, is submitted herewith.

I now solicit the gracious sanction of His Highness to promulgate the Bill into law.

Bangalore,
5th January 1943.

Minister,
Finance & Revenue.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue on the subject of the promulgation into law of the Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill, for His Highness's gracious sanction.

N. Madhava Rau

DEWAN.

Bangalore,

6th January 1943.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Promulgation into law of the Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

Order.

VRN.
9/1/'43.

No 486.

Chief Secy
Mad
13/1/43

Ms
15/1

241/M.
C 634

General and Revenue

Secretariat.

SUBJECT:—

Promulgation into law of the Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.

(*)

14. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Ministers for perusal after the issue of orders.

16. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after, to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Ministers.

17. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Ministers at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders

Circulated to Council of Ministers for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 14, 16 and 17 of the Subsidiary Rules of the Mysore Government Business Rules.) (*)

15/1

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Law Department.

Cus 15-1-43

5697 15.1.43

Minister for Finance and Revenue.

16.1

Minister for Law.

16/1

Minister for Education. (on leave)

5774 16.1.43

Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Public Health.

Law Sec'y's offices 16.1.43

15/1

Cus 16-1-43

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 0718—GPB—1,000—11-9-42

Mr Secy Leg. 4c

3 15/1/43 BXR 19.1.43 Secy 20.1.43

The Mysore Silk-worm Diseases control Act 1943

General and Revenue Secretariat R. A. & L. C. | File No. 241/41 of 194 . | [App. F. III–2

Serial No.

The gracious assent of His Highness the Maharaja was accorded on 9-1-43 to promulgate the Bill into law

A draft G.O. directing publication of the Act as Act No VIII of 1943 is put up for approval

20-1-43

20.1.43

Secy (AB, LC)

BKR 20.1.43

Law Secy)

21-1-43

DSRao BKR 21.1.43

To the compiler Mysore Gazette

No RL 737 Legis 99-42-1 dated 22-1-43 directs the publication of the Act in the Gazette

The Act has been published in part IV of the Mysore Gazette dated 28-1-43

A printed copy of the Act is put up herewith

If approved, the file will be got recorded

1-3-43

1-3-43

BVN 1/3

SECY. LAW DEPT. 671 21.1.43 GOVT OF MYSORE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 1 1943 REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Legis 25-42-1 Seri —

Tels.— "INDUSCOM."

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Bangalore, dated the 26th May 1942.

No D4/4824/41-42.

Encl: Five

From

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject: Silk Worm Seed Control Regulation.

I have the honour to send enclosed for the information of Government a copy of the note prepared by the Superintendent of Sericulture, Mysore, on the above subject, together with copies of the draft of the Regulation both in English and Kannada as approved by the Board of Sericulture at its eleventh meeting held on 16th February 1942. The draft regulations may be kindly got examined by the Law section of the Secretariat and orders of Government obtained for putting the same into working order.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. Muniswamy

Director-in-charge.

BLN

SILK WORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION.

At the IV Meeting of the Board of Sericulture held on 27th August 1935 it was resolved to form a Sub Committee consisting of Messrs.N.Rama Rao, Syed Allah Baksh, H.S.Govinda Rao and K.Shamsuddin-Khan (Convener) "to draft a bill prohibiting preparation and use of unexamined cross breed seed in the State and prohibiting preparation and use of Mysore seed in seed cocoon producing centres."

The Sub Committee drafted the regulation and placed it before the Board of Sericulture at the VI Meeting held on 24th July 1936. At the instance of the President of the Mysore Silk Association, the Board resolved that the draft regulation be referred to the Mysore Silk Association for detailed examination and that it may be brought before the next meeting of the Board with the opinion of the Association.

The draft regulation was got printed in Kanarese by the Mysore Silk Association and supplied to important sericulturists all over the State. The Secretary, Mysore Silk Association convened meetings of sericulturists all over the sericultural parts of the State and in important sericultural centres, with the co-operation of the officers of the Sericultural Department, explained the advantages of having a regulation, indicated the provisions etc. and got resolutions passed urging the need for introducing the regulation in areas having organisations for supplying the

the sericulturists with examined seed to meet the demand in full.

The draft regulation and the resolutions passed by the sericulturists in important centres were discussed by the Executive Committee of the Mysore Silk Association and the Secretary of the Association moved the following resolution at the 10th Meeting of the Board of Sericulture held on 22nd August 1940.

"As a regulation to control silkworm seed in the State is absolutely necessary, the draft regulation as approved by the Mysore Silk Association of which Kannada translations had been widely circulated and approved by a majority of sericulturists at 15 important sericultural centres be approved by the Board of Sericulture and recommendations sent to Government to introduce legislation."

A copy of letter No.165 dated 2nd/5th August 1940 together with copy of enclosure addressed by the ~~Mysore~~ Honorary Secretary, Mysore Silk Association to the Secretary, Board of Sericulture is enclosed.

The Board while agreeing to the need to introduce legislation to control silk worm seed supply in Mysore, referred the draft regulation to the Silk Worm Seed Supply Sub Committee of the Board so that definite proposals might be made regarding areas where control could be introduced.

The Silk Worm Seed Supply Sub Committee made the following recommendations in its report:-

" <u>Legal control of seed possible in two stages:</u>

In the opinion of the Committee, control of silk worm seed involves two measures, (1) control of diseases, and (2) introduction of a licensing system for seed manufacture. Therefore, it can be taken up in two stages.

<u>First stage - control of disease both immediately possible and necessary.</u>

Though complete legal control of seed manufacture by the introduction of a licensing system is only feasible after the establishment of a sufficient number of grainages to meet the entire demand for seed, it is obvious that effective action is immediately possible, and necessary, to protect seed areas, by taking authority for the detection of

silkworm diseases and for taking prompt and effective preventive and remedial action. Legislation to ensure the supply of timely information of the outbreak of epidemics, and to enable disinfection of rearing rooms and appliances, and the elimination of infected material is urgently necessary. Without this safeguard, the best thought out schemes of seed supply are liable to miscarry and prove futile.

The Committee have gone through the Draft Regulation which was submitted to the Board of Sericulture under the caption "MYSORE SILKWORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION". They consider the provisions comprehensive and adequate. Their recommendation now is that control should be undertaken in two stages, viz., (1) control of silkworm diseases and (2) introduction of licensing system. The Committee is of opinion that clauses 5,6,9 of the draft regulation may be passed first under the title "SILKWORM DISEASES CONTROL ACT" and brought into force immediately in the seed producing areas.

Second stage: Licensing system.

After watching the operation of this enactment for sometime and taking advantage of the educative effect of these provisions, the second stage of the legislation may be enacted. The licensing system should be introduced in area after area by notification, as each area becomes provided with an amply adequate number of aided grainages to meet its full requirements. As we envisage the future, all areas will have come under the system in about seven years.

The recommendation of the Sub Committee was considered by the Board of Sericulture at the Eleventh Meeting held on 16-2-1942 and the following extracts indicate the discussion and the resolution recorded:-

"Introduction of seed control regulation:

Mr. N.Rama Rao explained that the seed control regulation could be effectively introduced after making arrangements for the supply of examined seed to meet the demand infull but in the meanwhile some sections of the regulation should be introduced in the seed cocoon producing areas as that would facilitate the detection of silk worm diseases to enable prompt and effective preventive and remedial action being taken. He stressed that legislation to ensure the supply of timely infomation of the outbreak of epidemics, and to enable disinfection of rearing rooms and appliances and the elimination of infected material was urgently necessary.

The Superintendent of Sericulture stated

that it would be possible to effectively introduce some sections of the regulation in Mysore seed cocoon producing areas as they were definitely marked out but the greater danger was in the rearing of the foreign races and it would be difficult to mark out and isolate these areas as these were spread over all the sericultural tracts.

The Chairman stated that the sections relating to the silk worm diseases might be introduced all over the sericultural parts of the State, as that would enable the Sericultural Department to carry out disinfection work to control the spread of the diseases and would also educate the people.

It was resolved to request Government to pass the draft regulation under the caption "MYSORE SILKWORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION" in two stages, that clauses 5,6,9 of the draft regulation may be passed first under the title "SILKWORM DISEASES CONTROL ACT" and brought into effect all over the sericultural parts of the State and the rest of the regulation may be brought into effect area by area by notification as each area becomes provided with an amply adequate number of aided grainages to meet its full requirements."

Three copies of the draft of the "MYSORE SILKWORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION" in English as approved by the Board of Sericulture and three copies of the same in Kanarese (Published by Mysore Silk Association) are on the file. The regulation has to be examined by the Law Section of the Government and put into proper shape if necessary, so that the same may be placed before the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council by Government as a Government measure.

The following points have to be considered before the regulation is put into final shape:-

1. Whether the whole regulation has to be passed by the Legislature making provision to put into operation clauses 5,6 and 9 only throughout the State.

(1) No. The Silkworm Diseases Control Act embodying only the provisions relating to diseases may be first passed.

2. Whether it is not necessary to specify the penalty for obstructing the disinfection work etc.

(2) This is meant.

3. Under rules framed under Section II of the regulation, whether it is not necessary to add " or Sericulture Demonstrators" after "circle officers

(3) I think that the suggestion

may be accepted

WD 2

of sericulture" in the first paragraph of rule No.7 in view of the fact that silkworm diseases may have to be detected and action taken in inferior villages and in many places of the circle at the same time and the circle officer may not be able to attend to this item of work in all the villages at the same time.

The clauses of the regulation regarding silk worm diseases are proposed to be introduced throughout the sericultural parts of the State. Silk worm rearing is practised in five districts, 98 taluks, 1,750 villages and by about 28,000 families. Silk worm rearing is not carried on in separate buildings but in a portion of the dwelling house of the rearer. Most of the rearing houses are not fit for disinfection as they cannot be closed completely and made air-tight for atleast 24 hours after disinfection. It may not be possible to compel the people to vacate the houses to be disinfected.

(4) These are considerations common in the case of other types of disinfection as well in the interia villages. Disinfectin is being done even at pusent ; and as the Sericulturists get educated in these matters, it may not be difficult to secure their co-operation, or to enforce the provisions in case of recalcitrana.

WD 2

Apart from disinfection of the house with formaline, the stands, trays etc. have to be got cleaned along with the house before disinfection. The sprayer, formaline etc. may be supplied at Government cost and it has to be considered as to who should bear the cost of transport to and from villages, the cost of labour for disinfection, cleaning the houses etc.

(5) For a few years - say 2 or 3 years - this may have to be met by the Govt.

WD 2

It would be necessary to have central depots in each hobli where the appliances, chemicals etc. required for disinfection

would be kept in stock and where a separate set of staff would be stationed to attend to disinfection work without undue delay. This would necessitate increase of staff and increase of expenditure on appliances, chemicals etc. Facilities will also have to be provided in central places so that the presence of pebrine in any rearing can be detected as soon as possible as immediate detection and remedial steps would prevent the spread of the contagion.

(6) The Supdt Seri may examine this Question in detail and submit Suitable proposals for the orders of Govt

Special attention will have to be paid to villages which border on Kollegal Taluk of Madras Presidency as the sericultural tracts are contiguous.

(7) Yes. UP

Even in putting into operation the provisions of the regulation, it is essential to secure the co-operation of the sericulturists.

Superintendent of Sericulture
in Mysore.

RJV 6)29-4-'42.

Letter No.165 dated 2/5th August 1940 from the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Silk Association, Channapatna, to the Secretary, Board of Sericulture, Mysore.

I enclose herein copy of a report of the Honorary Secretary, of the Mysore Silk Association in connection with the several meetings held in the important sericultural centres of the State for eliciting public opinion on the subject of the proposed legislation for silkworm seed control and also to educate sericulturists on the subject, for information of the Board and record.

Sd/- K.Shamsuddin Khan,

Hon.Secretary.

"Copy"

Superintendent of Sericulture.

RJV 6)29-4-'42.

THE MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED SILKWORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION.

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The draft regulation prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Sericulture was referred to the Mysore Silk Association for detailed examination, and for furnishing the opinion of the Association on the advisability of introducing the proposed measure. The matter was considered by the Executive Committee of the Association at its meeting held on 15th August 1936 whereat a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter and to submit a report after visiting the several sericultural centres and discussing and eliciting public opinion on the proposal. The Sub-Committee could not, however, meet for various reasons and at the subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee held on 8th February 1937 it was decided to get the draft regulation translated into Kannada, printed and distributed broadcast amongst the sericulturists of the State. The regulation was rendered into Kannada and printed copies were distributed in all sericultural areas.

The Sub-Committee consisting of the Honorary President, the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, Mr.G.Narayana Reddy and the Honorary Secretary visited Sidlaghatta on the 27th March 1938 where a meeting of the sericulturists had been arranged for the above purpose. A large number of sericulturists was present but the majority of them did not favour the introduction of any legislation of the sort proposed. This opposition was mainly due to the lack of proper understanding of the subject about the details of the Regulation and also due to the existence in Sidlaghatta then of a strong school of thought which was opposed to any legislation mooted by the Government. It was thought desirable to drop the subject for sometime till the atmosphere cleared and the under currents subsided.

It was found impracticable for the Committee to visit all centres and to carry on the above work, and therefore the Executive Committee resolved to request the Honorary Secretary to convene meetings of sericulturists in important areas, discuss the draft regulation - elicit public opinion and submit a report to the Executive Committee. In accordance with this resolution I visited the following places where meetings were held, discussed, and obtained resolutions passed by such meetings unanimously.

Sidlaghatta. Mellur. Honganur. Mugur. Chickmuduvadi. Mangala.	..	3 Meetings.
Kunigal. Thalagawara. Kyalanur.	..	2 Meetings.
Closepet. Hunasanahalli.	..	2 Meetings.

At the two meetings held at each place both at Sidlaghatta and Mellur, the details and advantages of the proposed measure were explained to the sericulturists in full and ask also the other implications and resolutions unanimously supporting the introduction of the legislation were passed at both the meetings. Besides these meetings, the Senior Sericultural Inspector, Sidlaghatta Circle convened meetings in several places in his circle viz., Mallahalli, Shettihalli, Kotehalli, Bhaktarahalli, Melur,

Taladummanahalli, Chowdasandra, Gidnahalli and Anderala-halli and educated the sericulturists about the proposed measure. He has recorded resolutions over the signatures of the ryots assembled in favour of introduction of the proposed regulation in all these places and sent them to the Association.

At Kunigal when I addressed a meeting of ~~kk~~ sericulturists on 3rd March 1940 I found that a few sericulturists were not in favour of the measure. But after they had been fully enlightened about the details, I again addressed a meeting on 13th April 1940 where a resolution was unanimously recorded in favour of the legislation.

In all other places visited by me, the sericulturists very warmly welcomed the measure and wanted the regulation to be brought into force immediately.

But in all the places, the sericulturists have supported the introduction of legislation subject to one condition, viz., that the adequate arrangements should be made for the supply of disease free ~~ax~~ seed to the ryots so as to place them above the necessity of seeking means of getting unexamined seeds from private sources.

I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the Superintendent of Sericulture and the officers of his Department who have helped me in the convening of meetings in the several places.

Sd/- K.Shamsuddin Khan,

Hon. Secretary.

"Copy"

Superintendent of Sericulture.

RJV 6) 29-4-1942.

- BOARD OF SERICULTURE -

MYSORE SILK-WORM SEED CONTROL REGULATION.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in the interests of the Silk Industry of the State, to bring under control the preparation as well as distribution of silk-worm seed employed for rearing purposes in the State; His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to enact as follows.- Preamble.

1. This Regulation may be called the Mysore Silk Worm Seed Control Regulation of . . . . . and it shall come into force from. Short title and Extent.

2. It shall extend to such local areas as may from time to time be notified in the Official Gazette. Such notifications shall specify the date from which the Regulation shall come into operation

3. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context: Interpretation clause.

a) "Silk Farm" means Government Silk Farm;

b) "Seed Producer" means and includes all persons engaged in any of the processes connected with the manufacture and disposal of silk-worm seed from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of silk-worm eggs and chawki worms as herein after defined;

c) "License" means a permit in writing issued by and under the seal of the Sericultural Department;

d) The term "Silk-Worm diseases" mean and includes Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie, and Muscardine;

e) "Grainage" means any place (Permanent or Temporary) used for the purposes of seed production by a seed producer as defined above and includes all grounds, structures, and appurtenances connected with seed production;

f) "Rearing House" means a structure or part of a structure permanent or temporary which is for the time being used for rearing silk-worms;

g) "Rearing" comprises any or all of the operations from incubation of silk-worm eggs to harvesting of cocoons;

h) "Seed" means silk-worm eggs and shall also include chawki worms;

i) "Chawki worms" are worms in the first two stages which are reared for the purpose of being disposed of to others for further rearing.

j) "Seed Cocoons" are cocoons intended for reproductive purposes; . . . . . .

k) "The Sericultural Department" includes the Superintendent of Sericulture, the Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, and all Officers specifically designated by Government notification as competent to perform the duties and functions devolving on the Sericultural Department under this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

4. No person shall become a "Seed Producer" unless he holds a license issued by competent authority, and Government may prescribe by rules framed hereunder the authorities by whom and the form in which licenses under this Regulation shall be ~~K~~ issued, modified, suspended, or cancelled and also lay down the conditions subject to which such licenses shall be operative.

5. On receipt of reliable information as to the presence of diseased silk-worm eggs or other materials infected with silk-worm disease in a grainage or rearing room it shall be competent to the Sericultural Department to enter such grainage, or rearing room and to take any action such as the destruction of infected material and disinfection, which may in its opinion be necessary for preventing the spread of the disease.

6. The Sericultural Department shall have power to enter into all grainages for purposes of inspection.

7. The Sericultural Department shall have power to enter premises suspected of being employed for the unlicensed production or storage of "Silk-Worm" seed and to seize all apparatus, appliances, and appurtenances, used in the manufacture or storage of silk-worm seed as well as the seed itself.

CHAPTER III.

8. Any person who breaks the provisions of section (4) of this Regulation shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.500/-, and the court may in its discretion order the forfeiture and destruction of the articles seized under section (7) of this Regulation.

9. No action shall lie in a Court Civil or Criminal against any person acting in good faith in discharge of the duties vested in him under this Regulation, and this protection shall cover the acts of persons employed by him in a subordinate capacity in connection with such acts.

10. If a "License" has been applied for and refused by the Sericultural Department, or if a license already granted has been suspended or cancelled for a breach of the conditions prescribed therein, or if a renewal of a license is refused, the person aggrieved by such refusal or cancellation or suspension shall have the right to appeal to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, whose decision shall be final.

11. For the purpose of bringing this Regulation into operation it shall be competent for Government to make rules for regulating.-

a) The authorities competent to grant licenses.

b)

b) The form, period, and conditions of the license.

c) The considerations to be kept in view in the exercise of the discretion to grant or with-hold licenses.

d) The manner in which the duties u n d e r sections 5, 6, and 7 should be performed and the classes of Officers to whom such powers shall be delegated by the Sericultural Department.

e) The procedure to be observed in registering, granting, refusing, suspending, and cancelling licenses and the records and returns to be maintain--ed.

f) Procedure and time for preparing appeals.

g) Courts competent to try offences under this Regulation, and the manner in which prosecutions should be instituted.

RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE REGULATION.

1. The following kinds of licenses may be granted under this Regulation.--

i) Seed cocoon rearing,

ii) Chawki Rearing,

iii) Manufacture of Pure Mysore Cellular layings only,

iv) Manufacture of Cellular layings, both pure and hybrid.

2. The following Officers are authorised to issue Licenses of the kind, and within the local area, specified in respect of each;

a) Superintendent of Sericulture - All kinds of Licenses throughout the State.

b) Assistant Superintendents of Sericulture - All kinds of Licenses within the areas comprised in their Departmental charge.

c) Circle Officers - Licenses for Seed Cocoon

Cocoon Rearing and Chawki Rearing within the area comprised in their local circles.

3. The license granted shall be in the form given in the appendix "A" and shall be subject to conditions indicated on the reverse of the form. For a breach of any of these conditions a license is liable to suspension or cancellation by the Superintendent of Sericulture acting on the report of the Licensing Officer.

4. The license shall be granted for one year in the first instance, and shall be renewed from year to year unless for reasons to be recorde in writing the licensing authority finds that a satisfactory standard of efficiency is not being maintained.

5. The licensee shall produce his license for inspection if required to do so by Officers of the Sericultural Department.

6. In deciding whether or not an application for a license should be granted, regard shall be had to the following conditions.

i) the ability of the applicant to fulfil the conditions of the license;

ii) the number and capacity of licensed grainages in the same area, and the possibility of unhealthy competition on one side, and of insufficient seed supply on the other;

iii) If owing to absence of unsuitability of applicants, or for other reasons, a sufficient number of licenses cannot be granted to meet the requirements of a particular area, steps should be taken to start a Government or Aided Grainage to supply the deficit, and the Sericultural Department shall maintain a reserve provision in its budget for meeting this contingency.

7. The functions under sections 5 and 7 shall

shall not be delegated to Officers of lower rank than Circle Officers of Sericulture. Before entering premises under Section 5, 6, and 7, reasonable notice shall be given to the occupants, to enable pardonashine to retire.

Officers and their employees acting in the exercise of their duty under the above sections shall be deemed public servants within the sense attached to that term in the Indian Penal Code.

The Patel of the village shall assist the Officer of the Sericultural Department acting under sections 5 and 7 if required to do so.

Police Officers shall on written requisition by an Officer not lower in rank than a Circle Officer render such assistance as may be necessary in the execution of the functions under the above sections.

The Officer acting under sections 5 and 7 shall prepare on the spot a mahazar of the proceedings in which shall be noted particulars of the inspection, the articles seized, the disinfection or other action taken, and all other incidents of importance, and this shall be submitted to the Superintendent of Sericulture.

8. So soon as an application is presented it shall be registered in a book in Form II which shall provide a page for each application, and an acknowledgment shall be given to the applicant.

After such investigation and inspection as may be necessary by an Officer not lower in rank than a Sericultural Inspector, the application shall be disposed of. The disposal should ordinarily be within one month of the receipt of the application. When an application is rejected the reason for refusal should be briefly recorded in column 6 of the register and a copy thereof shall be given to

to the applicant by way of endorsement.

The unsuccessful applicant may file an appeal within one month of the receipt of the endorsement rejecting his application.

9. No proceedings shall be instituted under section 8 of this regulation except under the written orders of the Circle Officer having charge of the local area. The Superintendent of Sericulture, or an Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture authorised by him generally or specially in that behalf, shall have power or reviewing the order of the Circle Officer and of modifying or cancelling it for reasons to be recorded in writing.

10. Criminal proceedings shall be instituted by an Officer not lower in rank than a S e r i-cultural Inspector filing a complaint before a First Class Magistrate having local jurisdiction.

11. The Superintendent of Sericulture shall have power to withdraw a prosecution instituted under section 8, any time before judgment is passed.

The following are the conditions to be observed in respect of this License granted under this Regulation to Control Silk-Worm Seed Production. The operations in the licensed premises should be strictly confined to the description specified in the particular license.

1. Conditions regarding Seed Cocoon License:-

a) The Licensee should have good mulberry garden ~~gee~~

b) The Licensee should have good Rearing Room

c) The License/should have adequate equipment

d) The Licensee should have (e use of) only disease free layings prepared by a Silk Farm, or a Licensed Seed Producer.

e) The Licensee should conduct rearing of silk-worms properly.

f) The Licensee should subject himself to Departmental Control.

g) The Licensee should frequently disinfect the Rearing House.

h) He should disinfect when required to do so by the Sericultural Department, and on his failure to do so the Department may carry out the disinfection at his cost and suspend the license if default is made in payment of cost.

2. License Seed Producer.-

(A)	(B)
Those engaged in preparing Mysore Disease Free Layings.	Those engaged in preparing cross breed layings.

A. The following conditions have been laid down under Section (II), Sub Section 3 regarding the aided grainages engaged in preparing Mysore Disease Free Layings.

1. Only pure Mysore layings should be prepared.

2. Grainage technique should conform to the standard prescribed by the Department of Sericulture.

3. The Sale price of disease free layings prepared at the grainage should not exceed the limit fixed by the Sericultural Department for the locality.

4. The grainedr should follow the instructions and rules laid down for work for Licensed grainages by Government.

5. He should maintain a record of the results of the rearings from the seed issued from his grainage.

6. He should maintain regular accounts a n d records in the form prescribed by the Sericultural Department which should be open for inspection of the Officers of the Sericultural Department. He must also send prescribed periodical returns.

7. He should give timely intimation regarding time of each grainage operation and should issue the layings to the ryots after the layings are inspected and passed by an Officer of the Sericultural Department.

(N.B.- The Graineur should intimate the nearest Government Grainage or the official of the Sericultural Department whenever he expected a lot of seed cocoons in his grainage. The date on which the seed cocoons would be received also should be noted. As soon as moths emerge intimation should be given by the graineur to the nearest Government Grainage, so that a grainage official may be sent to conduct some test examinations, record results in the registers and pass the layings for distribution).

B.

B. In addition to the above conditions, a grainage Licensed to prepare cross-breed layings shall also be subject to the following.--

1. The Graineur shall locate the grainage in a - place and building approved by the Department of S e r i- culture. Any changes by the Graineur in the above should have previous approval of the Departmental Officer. The Graineur shall distribute the layings only in such villages and localities as are approved by the Departmental Officers.

2. The Graineur shall adopts the technique prescribed by the Sericultural Department for the manufacture of the cross-breed layings and sell the layings at reasonable rates, not exceeding the rates fixed by the Department for that area.

3. For the foreign race cocoons required for the Aided Grainage, the Graineur shall use always for every crop only disease-free layings supplied from Government grainages and have them reared by skilful seed cocoon - rearers.

A list of such rearers shall be furnished to the Department.

4. Only such foreign race cocoons as are certifi--ed and recommended by the Department of Sericulture to suit the locality and season alone shall be used.

The Graineur shall hold himself responsible for any misuse of foreign race seed cocoons reared by him or by his selected rearers.

5. The Graineur shall follow, while preparing the cross-breed layings the rules regarding the selection of seed cocoons, pupa test, passing of egg sheets, etc., as are already laid down and will be laid down from time to time by the Department in the case of Mysore layings.

6. The Graineur shall inspect cross-breed rearings of seed distributed by him frequently, record such inspections, and immediately bring to the notice of the Departmental

Departmental Officers, any observations and abide by the instructions given by the Department.

7. The Graineur shall produce all the records, books registers and crop inspection certificates etc., whenever required by the Departmental Officers.

8. The Graineur shall abide by the rules that are now existing or that may be hereafter framed by Government in this behalf. In case of violation of any of the rules or breach thereof, he shall pay a penalty prescribed by such rules and Government shall have the power to terminate this agreement.

3. Conditions for "CHAWKI REARINGS".-

1. The Chawki rearer should have a suitable chawki rearing house.
2. The chawki rearer should have a suitable mulberry garden.
3. The chawki rearer should use disease-free layings got from Government grainage or from a Licensed Seed Producer, or layings from seed cocoons belonging to chawki rearer and examined by a Government Grainage.
4. He should adopt standard methods of rearing as directed from time to time by the local Sericultural Officer.
5. He shall not prepare chawki of foreign races and distribute to ryots with-out a special written permit from the Sericultural Department for each such rearing.
6. He must keep a disposal register indicating the names etc., of ryots to whom the chawki is distributed.
7. He should also have authenticated certificates of crop reports from the rearers to whom "CHAWKI" is supplied.
8. The chawki rearer should subject himself to Departmental control.
9. The Chawki rearer should frequently disinfect his "CHAWKI" and other rearing rooms.
10. He should not raise "CHAWKI" and other silk worms in ~~to~~ the same room..

(4.) For inefficiency or misconduct of the Licenses a License may be suspended for such period as the Licensing Officer may deem fit.

mss) 28/4/1942.

Please see Form I & II (Contd).

FORM I.

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

Mysore State.

LICENSE NO.....

Office of .....
.....
..... Dated .....

LICENSE granted to .....

S/O .....

address ..... under

the Mysore Silk-Worm Seed Control Regulation - Section No.. .....

Village, Taluk. District.	Discription of premises.	Discription of Seed Operations Licensed.	Date. From.	To

Signature and Designation
of Authority granting License.

RENEWALS.

From	To	Signature of authority granting License.

mss)

Office of .....

.....

.....

Permit is to .....

.....

.....

Village, Town, or District.	Description of premises.	Description of Licensed Operations.	Date. From.	To.

REMARKS.

From	To	Signature of authority granting License.

Signature and Designation
of Authority granting License.

FORM II.

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE.

(Mysore State)

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LICENSE A P P L I C A T I O N REGISTER.

1. Register No. :

2. Date of application. :

3. Village, Taluk & District. :

4. Name of applicant. :

5. Nature of License. :

6. Orders on application. :

7. R e n e w a l s. :

8. Suspensions, Cancellations. :

Signature and Designation
of Investigating Officer.

SECRETARY,
BOARD OF SERICULTURE.

mss)

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ
ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ-ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನೂ
ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ
ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷ್ನ್

1938

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ:
ಇಂಡಿಯ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು
೧೯೩೮

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಸಂಘ

ಮೈಸೂರುಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ—ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷ್ಷ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಸಾಕುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ, ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ-ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ತಹಬಂದಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ;—

ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ

೧ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನನ್ನು.....ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು; ಮತ್ತು ಇದು.....ನೇ ಇಸವಿ .....ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೨ ಇದು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು, ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷ್ಷ ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ದ್ದೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅರ್ಥವಿವರಣೆಗಳು

೩ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ-ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ವಿರುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥವು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಹೊರತು:—

(a) "ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ" ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ.

(d) "ಬೀಜದಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವನು" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು (ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗುವ) ಚಾಕಿ ಹುಳುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೂ-ಹಂಚುವಿಕೆಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ನಾನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(c) "ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು" ಎಂದರೆ-ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುದ್ರೆಯೊಡನೆ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಡುವ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಚೀಟಿ-ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

(d) "ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುವಿನ ರೋಗಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಂಟುರೋಗ, ಕಪ್ಪೆ (ಸರ-ಕೆಂಜು-ಬಿಳಿ) ರೋಗ- ಹಾಲು ರೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಣ್ಣಕಟ್ಟು ರೋಗ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(e) "ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ" (ಗ್ರೈನೇಜ್) ಎಂದರೆ, (ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ) ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವನು, ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ (ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾದ) ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ-ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳವಸತಿ-ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಭಾಗಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(f) "ಸಾಕುಮನೆ" ಎಂದರೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ (ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾದ) ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

(g) "ಸಾಕುವುದು" ಎಂದರೆ,-ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುವಿನ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮರಿಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂಡಿನ ಬಿಳಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ-ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

(h) "ಬೀಜ" ಎಂದರೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುಗಳ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಎಂದರ್ಥ-ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಕಿ ಹುಳುಗಳೂ ಇದೇ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(i) "ಚಾಕಿ ಹುಳುಗಳು" ಎಂದರೆ, ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಲು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ, ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಒಡೆದನಂತರ ಮೊದಲು ಎರಡು ಅವಸ್ಥೆ (ಜ್ವರ) ಗಳ ತನಕ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಹುಳುಗಳು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

(j) "ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳು" ಎಂದರೆ, ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ-ಆರಿಸಿ ತೆಗೆದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂಡುಗಳು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

(k) "ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ" ಎಂಬ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರೂ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕವರೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಪ್ರಕಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ೨

೪ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು (ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು) ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರೂ, ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ-ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ-ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ-ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ-ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ, ಅಂಥ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು ಯಾವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ-ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

೫ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಕುಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗ ತಗುಲಿದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳು-ಹುಳುಗಳು ಇವೆಯೆಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದಾದ ಇತರ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುವಿನ ರೋಗದ ಸೊಂಕು ಇದೆ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ, ನಂಬಲರ್ಹವಾದ ಸಮಾಚಾರವು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಕುಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ, ರೋಗವು ಹರಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಅಂದರೆ ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತವಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ-ಅಂಥ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೊಳೆದು ಶುದ್ಧಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೬ ರೋಗದ ಇರುವಿಕೆ-ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೭ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯದೆ, ಬೀಜದಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುವಿನ ಬೀಜದಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿ

ಕೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಾಧನ ಸಾಮುಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರೇಷ್ಮೆವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ೩

೮ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ (೪) ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥನೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ (೭) ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಟ್ಟುಗೋಲುಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

೯ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ತನಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ; ಈ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಅಂತಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ನಿಯಮಿತರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧೦ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿರುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ—ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದುದರಿಂದ-ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪುನರಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡಾದವರು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರಿಗೆ ಅಪೀಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವೇ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧೧ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕದ್ದು.

(a) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.

(b) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ನಮೂನೆ—ಅವಧಿ—ಮತ್ತು ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು.

(c) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

(d) ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ೫, ೬, ೭ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ.

(e) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಕೊಡುವುದು, ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವುದು, ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮ, ಮತ್ತು ಇಡಬೇಕಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ವಿವರಗಳು.

(f) ಅಪೀಲುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಧಿ.

(g) ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾದ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳು; ಮತ್ತು "ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಷನ್" ವ್ಯವಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ.

ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ೧೧ ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು

೧. ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗೆಗಳ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು:—

i ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹುಳು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ

ii ಚಾಕಿ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ

iii ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಾತಿಯ ರೋಗ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ

iv ಶುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಶ್ರ ಜಾತಿಯ ರೋಗ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ

೨. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗೆಗಳ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ:—

a ಆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರು-ಇಡೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(b) ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂರುಗರು—ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(c) ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು—ತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಚಾಕಿ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

೩ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು "A" ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಆ ನಮೂನೆಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಉಲಂಘಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

೪ ಪ್ರಥಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ವರೆಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಅನಂತರ ಅದರ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾದ ದರ್ಜೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರಿ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೫ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೬ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇಡವೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಾಗಿರುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು:—

i ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿರುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನಿಗಿರುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ.

ii ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಒದಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಂಗತವಾದ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಒದಗದೇ ಇರಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು.

iii ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇದ್ದೂ ಅವರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅನರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಅಭಾವವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ (ಏಡೆಡ್ ಗ್ರೈನೇಜ್) ಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ (ಬಜೆಟ್) ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪದ್ಧನ (ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಫಂಡ್) ವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದು.

೭ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ೫ ಮತ್ತು ೬ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು, ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಪಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಕೂಡದು. ೫, ೬, ಮತ್ತು ೭ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಸತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಜಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದಾದ, ಹೆಂಗಸರೂ, ಘೋಷಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರೂ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಅವರ ಕೈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನೌಕರರೂ, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಪೀನಲ್ ಕೋಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು" ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟವರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ೫ ಮತ್ತು ೭ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಟೇಲನಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟೇಲನು ಅಂತಹ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು, ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದಾದಂಥ ಸಹಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೫ ಮತ್ತು ೭ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ "ಮಹಜರ್" ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಆ ಮಹಜರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ತಪಶೀಲು, ಕ್ರೆಮಿನಾಶಕಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡುದರ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಹಜರನ್ನು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೮ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ಹಾಜರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು II ನೆಯ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯೂ ತಲಪಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನಿಗೆ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ದರ್ಜೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ತೋರಿದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ತರುವಾಯ ಆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅದು ತಲುಪಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಫೈಸಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯು

ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತವಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನ ಒನೆ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ, ಅದರ ನಕಲು ಒಂದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು, ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ನಕಲು ತನಗೆ ತಲುಪಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಪೀಲ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

೯ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹೊರತು, ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಲನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರಾಗಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರಣವಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಥವಾ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧೦ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು, ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೊದಲನೆ ತರಗತಿ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧೧ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಲನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೂಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗುವ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಯಾವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

I ನೇ ನಮೂನೆ

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ

[ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ]

ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ನಂ ..... [1] .....

.....

.....ರವರ ಆಫೀಸು. ತಾ|| .....

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನ.....ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ.....
ಲ್ಲಿರುವ (ವಿಳಾಸ).....
ಅವರ ಮಗ.....
ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು.	ವಹಾರದ ವಿವರಣೆ	ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳು.	ತಾರೀಖು	
			ಈ ತಾ|| ನಿಂದ	ತಾ|| ಗೆ

ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರ
ಹುದ್ದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು.

ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿವರಗಳು—

ಈ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ	ಈ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ	ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರ ರುಜು

ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುವಿನ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯ ಹತೋಟಗಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ನಿನಮೇರೆಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಲೈಸನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವಸತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಯಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧ ಬೀಜದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂಡಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು.

(a) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಹಿಪ್ಪುನೇರಿಳೆ ತೋಟವಿರಬೇಕು.

(b) ,, ಸಾಕುಮನೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.

(c) ,, ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ-ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿರಬೇಕು.

(d) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದವರಿಂದ, ಅಥವಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದು ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ, ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

(e) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳುಗಳ ಸಾಕುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.

(f) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.

(g) ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕುಮನೆಯನ್ನು, ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಶುದ್ಧಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

(h) ಸಾಕುಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ರೀತಿಯಂದ ಶುದ್ಧಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ರೇಷ್ಮೆವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು; ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು-ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅವನ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು.

೨ ಬೀಜದಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು

A	B
ಶುದ್ಧ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಾತಿಯ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವವರು	ಮಿಶ್ರಜಾತಿಯ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವವರು

A ಶುದ್ಧ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಾತಿಯ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಮನೆಗಳ [Aided Grainages) ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ, II ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ 3ನೇ ಒಳಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿವೆ.

೧ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಾತಿಯ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೨ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

೩ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಧಾರಣೆಯು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಧಾರಣೆಯ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಕೂಡದು.

೪ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನು, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡಿರುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೫ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ತನ್ನ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಹಂಚಿದ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಹುಳುಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗೂಡು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಬರೆದಿಡಬೇಕು.

೬ ಅವನು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನೂ, ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂತಹ ಲೆಕ್ಕು-ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ-ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೭ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ತಾನು ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು; ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಬೇಕು.

[**ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ**—ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ತನ್ನಮನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಂಡ ಬೀಜದಗೂಡು ಬರುವುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವನು ಆ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತನಗೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಗಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾರೀಖು ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಗೂಡು ಕಡಿದು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಿಡಬಹುದಾದ ತಾರೀಖುಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟುಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಗೂಡುಕಡಿದು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಮಾಲೀಕನು, ತನಗೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು; ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಬಂದು, ಕೆಲವು ಮಾದರಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ-ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಮಾಡಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೇ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಬೇಕು.]

B ಮಿಶ್ರಜಾತಿ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕವನು, ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೧ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆ ಮಾಲಿಕನು, ತನ್ನ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಯನ್ನು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ, ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೨ ಮಾಲೀಕನು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಮಿಶ್ರಜಾತಿ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರದೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೩ ಮಿಶ್ರಜಾತಿ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ವಿದೇಶೀ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿದೇಶಿ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವುಳ್ಳ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಗೂಡು ಸಾಕುವವರ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಿಸಬೇಕು.

ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

೪ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಹವಾಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕುವೆಂದು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುವರೋ ಅಂಥ ವಿದೇಶೀ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ತನ್ನಿಂದ, ಅಥವಾ ತಾನು ಚುನಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿದೇಶೀ ಜಾತಿ ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳು, ದುರುಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಮಾಲೀಕನೇ ಜವಾಬುದಾರನಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೫ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಮನೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನು, ಮಿಶ್ರಜಾತಿ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆ, ಕೋಶ(Pupa) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಳೆಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಾತಿ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೬ ಮಾಲೀಕನು, ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಹಂಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಹುಳಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ತನಿಖೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು; ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂಥ ತನಿಖೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು, ವಿಶೇಷಾಂಶಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗದವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತಂದು, ಅವರು ಕೊಡುವ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

೭ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಮಾಲೀಕನು ತಾನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಫಸಲು ತನಿಖೆ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹಾಜರು ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

೮ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅವನು ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೊಂದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಆ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

೩ "ಚಾಕಿಸಾಕುವಿಕೆ"ಗೆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು

೧ ಚಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು ಒಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಚಾಕಿ ಸಾಕುಮನೆ ಉಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

೨ ಚಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಿಪ್ಪನೇರಳೆ ತೋಟವಿರಬೇಕು.

೩ ಚಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದು ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು; ಅಥವಾ ಚಾಕಿ ಸಾಕುವವನಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಬೀಜದ ಗೂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಒಪ್ಪಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬೀಜದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

೪ ಜಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು, ಸಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು.

೫ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು ವೀದೇಶೀಜಾತಿಯ ಜಾಕಿಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಕೂಡದು.

೬ ಜಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಜಾಕಿಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವನೋ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೭ ಅವನು, ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಜಾಕಿಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನೆ ಪಡೆದು ಸಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನರಿಂದ ಫಸಲು ವರದಿಯ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

೮ ಜಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.

೯ ಜಾಕಿಸಾಕುವವನು, ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಜಾಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಕುಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ಶುದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

೧೦ ಅವನು, ಒಂದೇ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಕಿಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇತರ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಕೂಡದು.

೪ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ದುರ್ನಡತೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಕೊಡಲಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವರು ತಮಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ತೋರಿದ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು.

IIನೆಯ ನಮೂನೆ

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ

(ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ)

ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್

೧ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ನಂ.

೨ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ತಾರೀಖು

೩ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.

೪ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು.

೫ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನಬಗೆ

೬ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ

೭ ಹೊಸವಾಯಿದೆಗಳು

೮ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ನಿಲುವಳಿರ-ದ್ದುಗಳು

ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸುವವರ ರುಜು ಮತ್ತು
ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಹೆಸರು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಇಂಡಿಯರ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರಿಂದ
ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

THE SILK WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

Statement of principles:

Sericulture is the most important cottage industry in the State supporting about one and a quarter lakh of families in its various branches. The Department of Sericulture was organised on a permanent basis in 1920 to render ~~aid~~ assistance to the silk industry ~~which is of great economic importance~~ to the State. The Government of Mysore have been spending increasing amounts to develop, stabilise and organise the industry. The area under mulberry which had gone down to about 25,000 acres in 1936-37 has now increased to 50,000 acres. The supply of disease free seed has increased from about 9 lakhs of layings a year in 1929-30 to about 152 lakhs of layings in 1941-42.

For the seed supply expansion scheme to give maximum results to sericulturists it is found necessary as a first step to provide for the control of silk worm diseases such as Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine some of which are both hereditary and contagious.

This question was examined in detail by the Mysore Silk Association and the Board of Sericulture and was discussed at several conferences of the sericulturists. It is now proposed to ~~pass a~~ enact legislation providing for:

(1) furnishing of information promptly by the sericulturists re: the occurrence of silk worm diseases in the houses of the sericulturists;

(2) for the disinfection and other steps being taken by the Department to eradicate the diseases and to prevent their spread;

(3) for giving power to officers of the Department to enter rearing houses where the occurrence of the diseases ~~are~~ is suspected;

(4) for penalties in cases of violation of the provisions of the Act.

Such legislation is in force in all sericulturally advanced countries elsewhere, Mysore is the largest silk producer in India and in view of the high welfare and economic value which silk industry has and similar in Mysore it is necessary that such legislation is passed in Mysore immediately.

urgently necessary in the State

WP

24/9/WP

RJV)

THE MYSORE SILK WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and gradual eradication of silkworm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Silk Worm Diseases Control Act, 194a.....

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This Section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:-

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(ii) "seed" means silk-worm eggs and includes silk worms in the first two stages of development;

(iii) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of disposal of seed including all processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(iv) "Seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed and includes operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons;

(v) "silk-worm disease" includes the disease of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

3. (1) Every seed producer, seed rearer and every other person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence to his knowledge of silk worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control.

Duty to furnish certain information.

(2) For the purposes of this Section and in the absence of reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall. when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

4.(1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is

Power to enter and inspect.

is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detect the presence or otherwise of any silkworm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

Power to detect certain action

(5) On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take or cause to be taken, such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs.200/-. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

7. No prosectuion under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:-

(i) Notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any, which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5;

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding Rs.100/- for breach of any such rule.

Fair copy

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 567 Legis 25-42-2 General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated Bangalore, 12th Nov 1942.

NOTIFICATION

Under the provisions of rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of the accompanying

Salt Warm Districts control Bill

together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

By Order,

BNR

Jr Secretary to Government,
Law Department.
21.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette and supply of copies to the Secretariat.

Copy forwarded to the Translation Section.

Cp

3. To section 7 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, an offence under this Act shall be cognizable."

4. For section 9 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"9. Nothing contained in this Act or in any declaration or order made thereunder shall have effect in derogation of any provision of law for the time-being in force imposing upon a person engaged in an employment or class of employment to which this Act applies any liability to be called up for national service or to undertake employment in the national service."

24. THE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

Statement of objects and Reasons

Statement of Principles.

Sericulture is the most important cottage industry in the State supporting about one and a quarter lakh of families in its various branches. The Department of Sericulture was organised on a permanent basis in 1920, to render assistance to the silk industry. The Government of Mysore have been spending increasing amounts to develop, stabilise and organise the industry. The area under mulberry which had gone down to about 25,000 acres in 1936-37, has now increased to 50,000 acres. The supply of disease-free seed has increased from about 9 lakhs of layings a year in 1929-30, to about 152 lakhs of layings in 1941-42.

For the seed supply expansion scheme to give maximum results to sericulturists it is found necessary as a first step to provide for the control of silk worm diseases such as Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine, some of which are both hereditary and contagious.

This question was examined in detail by the Mysore Silk Association and the Board of Sericulture and was discussed at several conferences of the sericulturists. It is now proposed to enact legislation providing :

(1) for furnishing of information promptly by the sericulturists *re* : the occurrance of silk worm diseases in the houses of the sericulturists ;

(2) for disinfection and other steps being taken by the department to eradicate diseases and to prevent their spread ;

(3) for giving power to officers of the Department to enter rearing houses where the occcurrence of diseases is suspected ;

(4) for penalties in cases of violation of the provisions of the Act.

Such legislation is in force in all sericulturally advanced countries elsewhere and similar legislation is urgently necessary in the State. Hence the present Bill has been brought forward.

The more important provisions of the Bill are indicated in the notes on clauses appended hereto.

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and gradual eradication of silk-worm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title extent a commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the .Mysore Silk-Worm Diseases Control Act, 194.....

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

Definition

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*ii*) "seed" means silk-worm eggs and includes silk worms in the first two stages of development;

(*iii*) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed and includes all processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(*iv*) "seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed including operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons;

(*v*) "silk-worm disease" includes the disease of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

Duty to furnish (certain) information.

3. (1) Every seed producer, seed rearer and every other person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence or to his knowledge of silk-worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control.

(2) For the purposes of this Section and in the absence of reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall, when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

Power to enter and inspect.

4. (1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connnected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detect the presence or otherwise of any silk-worm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

take /

Power to ~~direct~~ certain action.

5. On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take, or cause to be taken, such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

Limitation of ~~prosecution~~ Prosecution

~~Limitation on the prosecution~~ ~~person acting in good faith not to be sued~~ Protection to persons acting under this Act /

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

~~Officers acting under the Act to be a public servant~~ officers under this Act deemed to be Public servants.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

~~Rule-making power~~ Power to make Rules.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(i) notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which, and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5;

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding ~~Rs. 100~~ for breach of any such rule.

one hundred rupees /

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DECEMBER, 1942.

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASE CONTROL BILL.

Report of the Select Committee.

We the members of the Select Committee, to which the Mysore Silk-Worms Disease Control Bill was referred, have examined the Bill and have the honour to submit the following report :—

Preamble.—We recommend that the word "gradual" may be omitted as it is unnecessary.

Clause 2.—We recommend that for the existing definition of seed in sub-section (ii), the following definition may be substituted,—

> "(ii) 'seed' means and includes seed cocoons, moths, eggs and silk-worms in the first two stages of development;"

We also recommend that in sub-clause (iii) the words "and includes" may be replaced by the word "including".

Clause 5.—We are of opinion that before destruction is undertaken under this clause, a right of appeal should be available in cases of disagreement, if any, between the owner and the officer who orders destruction. We, accordingly, recommend that the existing clause may be renumbered as sub-clause (1) of Clause 5, and in that clause as so renumbered after the words "under section 4 the words "and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)" may be added; and after the clause so renumbered the following sub-clause be added as sub-clause (2).

> "(2) In cases where the owner or person in charge of the seed, silk-worm or moth alleged to be diseased does not agree to the destruction under sub-section (1) of such seed, silk-worm or moth or any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used by him, then an appeal shall lie to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture not being below the rank of a Circle Officer, in such manner as may be prescribed, and in any case not later than 24 hours after action is directed to be taken under sub-section (1). The order of the appellate authority shall be final."

Clause 10.—Consequent on the amendment proposed to Clause 5, we recommend that in sub-clause (2) of Clause 10 an additional item may be added as follows:—

"(iv) Prescribing the mode and form of an appeal under sub-section (2) of Section 5."

The Bill was published in the Gazette in English and Kannada on the 26th November 1942.

As the Bill has not been materially altered, we recommend that it need not be re-published.

(Sd.) H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA
(*Chairman*)
,, V. VEDAVYASACHARYA
,, T. MADIAH GOWDA
,, B. S. PUTTASWAMY
(subject to a minute of dissent)
,, M. MADIAH
,, C. S. KUPPUSWAMY IYENGAR
,, A. R. BADRI NARAYAN.

BANGALORE,

11*th December* 1942

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL

Minute of Dissent.

While generally agreeing with the recommendations of the Select Committee, I am of opinion that the officer who may be authorised under Clause 4 shall in no case be below the rank of Circle Officer and that provisions should be specifically made in this behalf, in the Bill itself. I am also of opinion that an appeal under the proposed sub-clause (2) of Clause 5 should be heard by an officer of the status of at least an Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture.

As a wrong decision about the presence or otherwise of disease in silk-worm, seed or moth may result in considerable loss to the owner, I feel that these amendments are essential.

(Sd.) B. S. PUTTASWAMY.

WD 5443—GPB—200—11-12-42.

12/12/42

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DECEMBER, 1942.

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

[*Omissions are shown in square brackets and additions in italics.*]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and [gradual] eradication of silk-worm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Silk-worm Diseases Control Act, 194

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

Definit on.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*ii*) ["seed" means silk-worm eggs and includes silk-worms in the first two stages of development;]

"seed" means and includes seed cocoons, moths, eggs and silk-worms in the first two stages of development;

(*iii*) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed [and includes] *including* processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(*iv*) "seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed including operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons;

(*v*) "silk-worm disease" includes the diseases of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

Duty to furnish certain information.

3. (1) Every seed-producer, seed rearer and every other person, who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence to his knowledge of silk-worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control.

(2) For the purposes of this section and in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall, when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

Power to enter and inspect.

4. (1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detecting the presence or otherwise of any silk-worm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

Power to take certain action.

5. (1) On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, *and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)*, any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take, or cause to be taken, such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

(2) In cases where the owner or person in charge of the seed, silk-worm or moth alleged to be diseased does not agree to the destruction under sub-section (1), of such seed, silk-worm or moth or any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used by him, then an appeal shall lie to an

of a Senior Sericultural Inspector

officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture not being below the rank ~~of a Circle Officer~~, in such manner as may be prescribed, and in any case, not later than 24 hours after action is directed to be taken under sub-section (1). The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

Limitation of Prosecutions.

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

Protection to persons acting under this Act.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Officers under this Act deemed to be public servants.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

Power to make rules.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(i) notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases ;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which, and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3 ;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any, which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5 ;

(iv) prescribing the mode and form of an appeal under sub-section (2) of section 5.

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for breach of any such rule.

B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.

D 5451—G PB—100—12-12-42

Passed as amended 12/12/42

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DECEMBER 1942.

Amendments to "The Mysore Silk-Worm Diseases Control Bill".

Date of Receipt of Notice, 7th December 1942.

BY MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA,
Member, Legislative Council, Closepet.

Clause 1 (3) Substitute 'act' for 'section', from '1st of July 1942' for 'at once', and omit the rest.

Clause 2 (ii) Substitute "Seed means and includes seed cocoons, moths, silk-worm, eggs and silk-worms in the first stages of development".

Clause 2 (iii) Substitute "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed, such processes being those from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seeds".

Clause 2 (iv) Omit "with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed".

Clause 3 (1) After 'Occurrence' add 'or existence' and omit last seven words.

Clause 4 (1) After 'any officer' add "not below the rank of an assistant inspector of sericulture" and after "is stored" add "in the presence of at least two respectable persons of the locality"

Clause 5 Put this clause as "(1)" to denote para (1) and add the following as the second para.

"(2) The person aggrieved of the order of the inspecting officer may appeal against such order to the Superintendent or to such other officer who is authorised by the Superintendent within 48 hours, failing which the order of the inspecting officer will be final. In case of appeal, the decision of the appellate authority will be final."

P.T.O.

Clause 6. Substitute :—

"(1) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with section 3 or section 4 (2) shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

"(2) Any person who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with the written order of the inspecting officer made under section 5, or in case of appeal the order of the appellate authority shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend up to Rs. 200.

He shall also be liable to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for each day after conviction during which he continues so to act in contravention of or fails to comply with the order."

Clause 10 (2) Add an additional sub-clause as follows :—

(IV) Prescribing the mode and form of appeal to the Superintendent, or to an officer authorised by him under section 5 (2).

Clause 10 (3) Substitute 'fifty' for 'hundred'.

B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council

WD—5417—GPB—150—9-12-42.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DECEMBER, 1942.

Amendment to motion to take the Mysore Silk-Worm Diseases Control Bill into consideration.

Date of Receipt of the Notice—7th December 1942.

BY MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.

MOTION :—" That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.

WD 5419 -GPB—150—9-12-42.

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL BILL.

As Passed by the Legislative Council.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and eradication ofsilk-worm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Silk-worm Diseases Control Act, 194 .

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*ii*) "seed" means and includes seed cocoons, moths, eggs and silk-worms in the first two stages of development;

(*iii*) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed including processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(*iv*) "seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed including operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons;

(*v*) "silk-worm disease" includes the diseases of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

Duty to furnish certain information.

3. (1) Every seed producer, seed rearer and every other person, who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence to his knowledge of silk-worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control.

(2) For the purposes of this section and in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall, when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

Power to enter and inspect.

4. (1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detecting the presence or otherwise of any silk-worm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

Power to take certain action.

5. (1) On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take, or cause to be taken, such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

(2) In cases where the owner or person in charge of the seed, silk worm or moth alleged to be diseased does not agree to the destruction under sub-section (1), of such seed, silk-worm or moth or any vessel receptacle or apparatus used by him, then an appeal shall lie to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture not being below the rank of senior Sericultural Inspector in such manner as may be prescribed, and in any case, not later than 24 hours after action is directed to be taken under sub-section (1). The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on

conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

Limitation of Prosecutions.

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

Protection to persons acting under this Act.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Officers under this Act deemed to be public servants.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

Power to make rules.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(i) notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which, and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any, which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5;

(iv) prescribing the mode and form of an appeal under sub-section (2) of section 5.

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for breach of any such rule.

D. H. Chandrasekharaiya
16/12

PRESIDENT.
Legislative Council.

BKR
16/12/42

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Order No. RL 737 Legis 49-42-1 Dated, Bangalore, 16th Jan. 1943

Ordered that the accompanying Mysore Silk-Worms Diseases control Act, 1943

which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 9th day of January 1943, be published as Act No. VIII of 1943, in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

HAR 20.1.43

21/1/43

General Secretary to Government.

Law Department

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies in English and Kannada, as per standing orders.

(2) Copy to the Translation Section

Fair copy

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Order No. 2737 /Legis. 49-42-1

Dated, Bangalore, 12th January 1943.

Ordered that the accompanying 'Mysore Silk-Worm Diseases Control Act, 1943,' which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of January 1943, be published as Act No. VIII of 1943, in the Mysore Gazette, for general information.

By Order,
Sd/- [illegible]
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies in English and Kannada, as per standing Orders.

Copy to the Translation Section

PRS.

Amended by the Legislative Council

Act No VIII of 1943

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL ~~BILL~~. Act 1943

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of Jan 1943

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and ~~[eradication]~~ eradication of silk-worm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Silk-worm Diseases Control Act, 1943. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Definition.

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*ii*) "seed" means and includes seed cocoons, moths, eggs and silk-worms in the first two stages of development;

(*iii*) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed *including* processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(*iv*) "seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed including operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons;

(*v*) "silk-worm disease" includes the diseases of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

3. (1) Every seed producer, seed rearer and every other person, who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence to his knowledge of silk-worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control. Duty to furnish certain information.

conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

Limitation of Prosecutions.

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

Protection to persons acting under this Act.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Officers under this Act deemed to be public servants.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

Power to make rules.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(i) notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which, and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any, which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5;

(iv) prescribing the mode and form of an appeal under sub-section (2) of section 5.

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for breach of any such rule.

(Sd) N. Madhava Rau,
Dewan

(2) For the purposes of this section and in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall, when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

Power to enter and inspect.

4. (1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detecting the presence or otherwise of any silk-worm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

Power to take certain action.

5. (1) On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, *and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)*, any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take, or cause to be taken, such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

(2) In cases where the owner or person in charge of the seed, silk worm or moth alleged to be diseased does not agree to the destruction under sub-section (1), of such seed, silk-worm or moth or any vessel receptacle or apparatus used by him, then an appeal shall lie to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture not being below the rank of senior Sericultural Inspector in such manner as may be prescribed, and in any case, not later than 24 hours after action is directed to be taken under sub-section (1). The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on

NOTIFICATION.

Order No. Rl. 737—*Legis.* 49-42-1, *dated Bangalore, the 22nd January* 1943.

Ordered that the accompanying 'Mysore Silk-Worm Diseases Control Act, 1943', which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of January 1943, be published as Act VIII of 1943, in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. VIII OF 1943.

THE MYSORE SILK-WORM DISEASES CONTROL ACT, 1943.

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the Ninth Day of January 1943.*)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the control and eradication of silk-worm diseases in Mysore;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Silk-worm Diseases Control Act, 1943.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to such areas in Mysore as may be specified in the said notification.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*ii*) "seed" means and includes seed cocoons, moths, eggs and silk-worms in the first two stages of development;

(*iii*) "seed producer" means any person engaged in all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture or disposal of seed including processes from the selection of seed cocoons to the distribution of seed;

(*iv*) "seed rearer" means any person who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the rearing of silk-worms with a view to the sale of cocoons for the purposes of seed including operations extending from the incubation of eggs to the harvesting of cocoons ;

(*v*) "silk-worm disease" includes the diseases of Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie and Muscardine and any other disease which may be notified as such by the Government.

Duty to furnish certain information.

3. (1) Every seed producer, seed rearer and every other person, who carries on all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worms, shall give information forthwith in such form, if any, and with such particulars as may be prescribed, to the nearest officer authorised by the Superintendent of Sericulture to receive such information, of the occurrence to his knowledge of silk-worm disease in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control.

(2) For the purposes of this section and in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, every person specified in sub-section (1) shall, when any disease occurs in seed, silk-worm or moth in his premises or under his control, be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of such disease.

Power to take certain action.

4. (1) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture may, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., enter upon any land, building, vehicle or place whereon or on any part of which all or any of the processes connected with the manufacture of seed or the rearing of silk-worm is being carried on or where seed, silk-worm or moth is stored, and inspect the same with a view to detecting the presence or otherwise of any silk-worm disease.

(2) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vehicle or place shall give all reasonable facilities to the officer authorised under sub-section (1) to inspect.

Power to enter and inspect.

5. (1) On receipt of information under section 3 or on the detection of silk-worm disease under section 4, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture or an officer authorised to inspect under section 4, as the case may be, may take, or cause to be taken,

such steps as may be considered by him expedient or necessary to prevent the spread of the disease or to eradicate it. Such steps may include the disinfection or destruction of any seed, silk-worm, moth or of any vessel, receptacle or apparatus used in such manufacture or rearing and such other action as may be prescribed.

(2) In cases where the owner or person in charge of the seed, silk worm or moth alleged to be diseased does not agree to the destruction under sub-section (1), of such seed, silk-worm or moth or any vessel receptacle or apparatus used by him, then an appeal shall lie to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent of Sericulture, not being below the rank of senior Sericultural Inspector, in such manner as may be prescribed, and in any case, not later than 24 hours after action is directed to be taken under sub-section (1). The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Penalty.

6. Any person, who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The Court may in its discretion direct that any seed, silk-worm, moth or vessel, receptacle or apparatus containing them shall be destroyed.

Limitation of prosecutions.

7. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Sericulture.

Protection to persons acting under this Act.

8. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Officers under this Act deemed to be public servants.

9. Every officer acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and rules thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

Power to make rules.

10. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(i) notifying such additional diseases, if any, which should be considered as silk-worm diseases;

(ii) prescribing the form, if any, in which, and the particulars with which, information should be communicated under section 3;

(iii) prescribing the further steps, if any, which may be taken in controlling or eradicating silk-worm disease under section 5;

(iv) prescribing the mode and form of an appeal under sub-section (2) of section 5.

(3) The Government may also prescribe a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for breach of any such rule.

N. MADHAVA RAU,
Dewan.

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